

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The Verila Lubricating Oil Factory	DATE DISTR.	8 May 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	5
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	25X1

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Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The Verila Factory, a Government-owned enterprise which manufactures thin lubricating oil, is located in the open country approximately 20 meters from the Sofia-Plowdiv railroad line, approximately 150 meters northeast of the Robertovo station, and about five kilometers south of Robertovo village. The gravel road which connects Robertovo and the Sofia-Plowdiv highway goes by Robertovo station and the factory. The factory grounds are not fenced, and entrance is not restricted, although there are two night watchmen. (See Appendix, pages 4 and 5 for a sketch of the factory installations.)
2. Administration, marketing, and distribution for the factory are handled in the Sofia office which is located on the first floor of No. 68 Rakovska Street.
3. The factory owns one automobile and one 5-ton truck. For any additional transport, other than rail, wagons and carts from Robertovo village are hired.
4. Prior to its nationalization in 1947, the factory was owned by Stefan Gubdelnikov of Sofia.

Production

5. [redacted] did not know the amount of oil produced at the factory. [redacted] two to three railroad tank cars of unknown capacity are dispatched weekly and two or three daily trips are made by the 5-ton truck. About three carloads of bones, which are the principal raw material, are used by the factory every 15 or 20 days.

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

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6. In addition to the animal bones, mineral oils which are by-products of other industries and hydrochloric acid are used to manufacture the lubricating oil. The hydrochloric acid is shipped from the Yana railroad station (N 42-44, E 23-34). The only by-product of the Verila Factory is a small amount of tar.

Personnel

7. Ivan Aleksandrov Mikhavlov was manager as of 1949.<sup>2</sup> 25X1
8. Ivan Botev is assistant manager.
9. Stefan Seferev is chief accountant.
10. Sava Nikolov Savov is the assistant accountant.
11. Stoyan Marinov Stoyanov, also assistant accountant.
12. Iliya Petkov Stoilov is a draftsman.
13. Petür Milanov Petkov is in charge of supply.
14. Katya Nikolova Bakurchieva is the chief cashier.
15. Petür Dimov Petrov is the assistant cashier.
16. Mariyka Georgieva Petrova, Mariya Gandeve, and Boyan Shumkov are typists.
17. Georgi Khibaum Slavomirov is the technical manager. 25X1
18. Nikolay Kovalyov is the chemist.
19. There are three chemical technicians, one checker (for quality of product), and four laboratory workers 25X1
20. Of the administrative personnel, only the assistant manager, the supply official, and the assistant cashier have their offices on the factory grounds. The others work in the Rakovska Street office.

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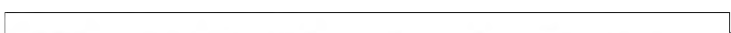
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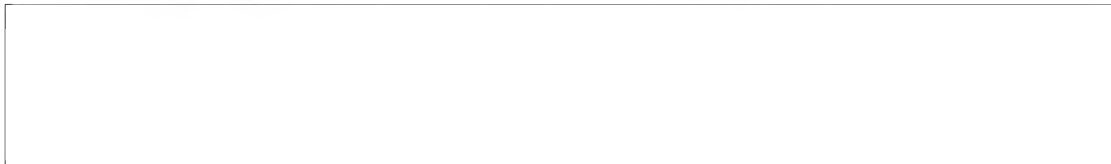
21. The factory employs approximately 100 workers, all believed to be from Robertovo village. They work in two shifts, one from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and the other from 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.
22. All employees of the plant are Bulgarians.

1.  Comment:  the head PETROL (government petroleum agency) office at No. 68 Rakovska Street handled production, transportation, administration, and technical problems for the factory. A check of the Sofia telephone directory shows that PETROL has its main office building on XI Avgust Street. Rakovska Street is parallel to XI Avgust Street and the PETROL building does not actually go through to Rakovska Street.

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APPENDIX

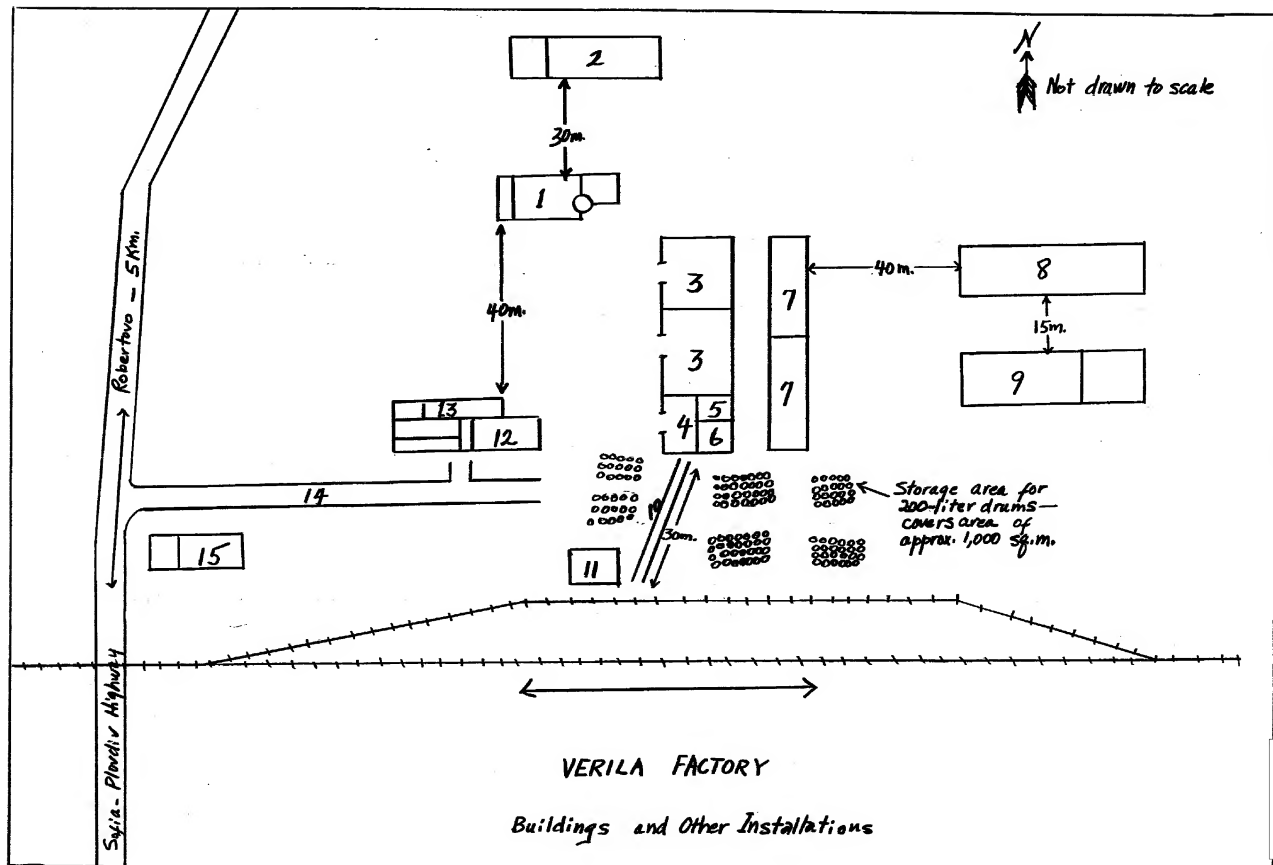
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Legend

1. Steam plant. The steam plant is in a 1-story brick building, 10 to 15 meters long, 10 to 12 meters wide and six to seven meters tall, located near the center of the factory grounds. It contains boilers and other machinery and provides steam for the factory. There is a stack on the southeast side of the building which is about 30 meters high.
2. Living quarters. This 2-story brick building, reinforced with steel, 15 to 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven to eight meters tall, is located at the north of the factory grounds, and had not been completed in 1949. It was to have a movie theater on the first floor and living quarters for factory officials' families on the second floor.
3. Refinery. This is a 1-story brick building 10 to 15 meters long, 10 to 12 meters wide, and six to seven meters high, divided into two parts. One of the parts is for processing the raw material and the other is for refining the finished product.
4. Loading platform. This platform, which is attached to the south side of the refinery, is about five meters square and has cranes for loading drums on a truck.
- 5 & 6. Storage tanks. These concrete tanks, which are about five meters square and 10 to 12 meters high, are part of the refinery and are connected to it and the loading platform by pipes.
7. Distillery. This is a brick building about 20 meters long, five to six meters wide and six to seven meters high, used to distill the refined oil. It is connected to the refinery by an unknown number of pipes, some partially buried and some overhead.
- 8 & 9. Warehouses. These buildings, which are about 30 meters long, 14 to 15 meters wide, and 10 to 12 meters high, have a capacity of over 100 tons (of bones), and are used to store raw material, drums, and other items.
10. Pipe. This pipe, which is partially buried, is 30 to 35 centimeters in diameter and 30 to 40 meters long. It connects the concrete storage tanks with the railroad loading platform.
11. Railroad loading platform. This platform, which is on the railroad spur, is used to load tank cars.
12. Plant offices and laboratory. A 2-story brick building about 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 10 meters high, which has a laboratory on the first floor and offices for the technical personnel, the head of supply, the assistant manager, and the assistant cashier on the second floor.
13. Kitchen and dining hall. These rooms are attached to the north side of the plant office building in an annex about 15 meters long, five meters wide, and five or six meters high.
14. Road. This gravel road, four to five meters wide and 150 meters long, connects the factory with the highway and the Robertovo railroad station.
15. Robertovo Railroad Station.

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APPENDIX (Continued)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. The Plovdiv-Stara Zagora-Burgas Railroad 2. The Belozem-Kazanluk Highway 3. The Bolyarino Agricultural Cooperative	DATE DISTR.	8 May 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	25X1

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### The Plovdiv-Stara Zagora-Burgas Railroad - 1949

1. This is a single-track, normal gauge line, in good condition, and has no tunnels. It has two bridges, as follows:
  - a. An iron bridge about 15 meters long and five to six meters wide, with a concrete arch and concrete abutments, which is located approximately one kilometer west of Manole station (N 42-11, E 24-56); and
  - b. An iron bridge with no abutments, about 15 meters long and five to six meters wide, is located approximately two kilometers east of the Skutare station (N 42-11, E 24-51).
2. A branch line approximately 15 kilometers long leads from Manole to the airfield southeast of Plovdiv which was built by the Germans in 1942. Freight traffic is predominant, but two passenger trains go each way between Stara Zagora every 24 hours, and five each way between Stara Zagora and Plovdiv, passing Belozem station (N 42-12, E 25-02). An express train, which does not stop, also passes through.

### The Belozem-Kazanluk Highway - 1949

3. This road, approximately 54 kilometers long, is about five meters wide; it has a gravel surface 15 centimeters thick and drainage ditches on either side. It runs

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from Belozem on the Sofia-Plovdiv-Stara Zagora-Sliven highway to Kazanluk, passing through Bolyarino (N 42-14; E 25-02), Choba (nine kilometers north of Belozem), Brezovo (N 42-21, E 26-04), Zelenikovo (N 42-26, E 26-05), and Rozovets (N 42-28, E 25-06). It was re-surfaced in 1946 and is open to year-round traffic.

The Bolyarino Agricultural Cooperative - 1952

4. Approximately 80 percent of the farmers in Bolyarino village have joined the agricultural cooperative, 30 percent since 1949. The cooperative owns one tractor and a threshing machine. Approximately half of the land is still cultivated with animal-drawn equipment.

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The Naval War College in Varna	DATE DISTR.	25 May 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	25X1

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1. The Naval War College is located north of Varna, on the Varna-Balchik highway. (A sketch based on a free-hand drawing  showing the grounds of the College, is included as an Appendix on page 2.) 25X1
2. In 1945, the commanding officer of the College was Captain Vrandaliev (fnu). The course lasted six years, with one month's leave each summer; approximately 160 students attended the school. Applicants who had completed the second year of gimnaziya were accepted for the first class in the academy and graduates of gimnaziya were accepted for the third class.
3. Courses equivalent to gimnaziya training were given during the first four years, and specialized courses were given during the last two years, although practical training, including 2-month training cruises, started during the third year. The annual training cruises were made on either the DURSKE or the SMELI minelayers, one of three small destroyers, or on a motor torpedo boat. Graduates were assigned to a ship for six months training, with the rank of ensign.
4.  the following teachers at the academy: 25X1
  - a. Second Lieutenant Ovcharov (fnu), who taught mathematics and history to the first three classes;
  - b. Armandov, who taught military classes;
  - c. Sharapanov, who taught military classes; and
  - d. Lieutenant Dudev (fnu), who taught navigation.

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25 YEAR  
RE-REVIEW



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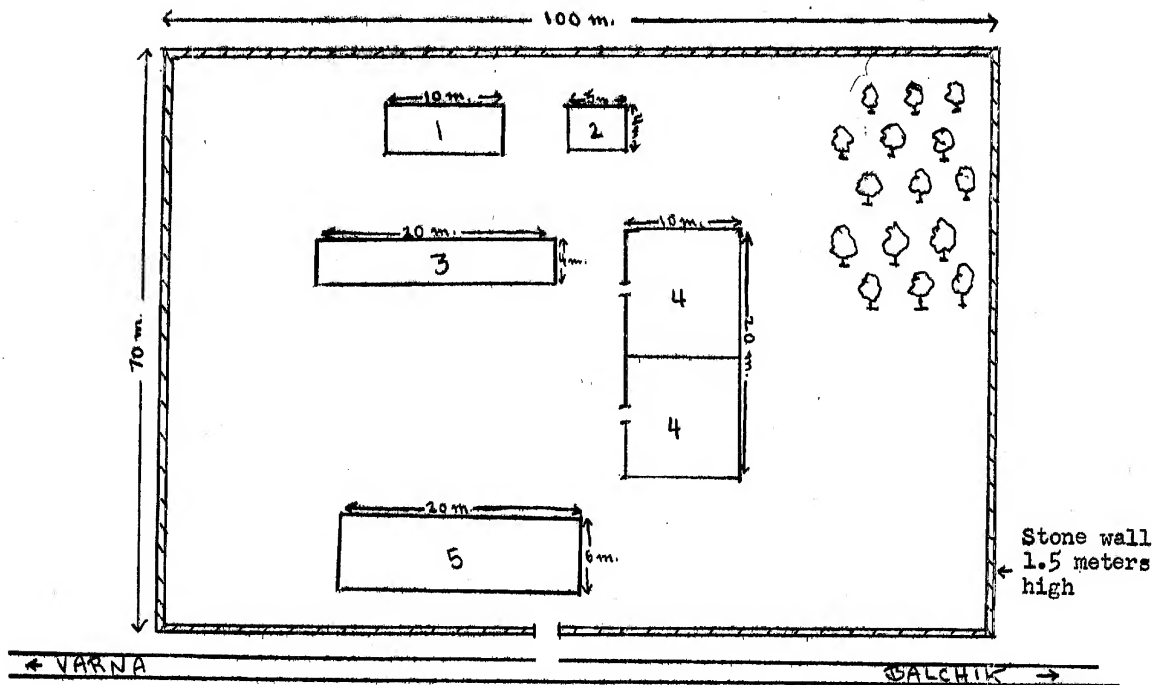
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5. Academy students received no salary; they were given one winter and one summer suit of clothing. After the fourth year, the students also received a uniform; they wore the uniform at all times, inside and outside the school. Those who failed to pass their examinations were sent into the Army if they were of military age; otherwise they were expelled. Students could also be expelled for drinking, gambling, theft, and similar offenses.
6. The following legend refers to the sketch of the Naval War College reproduced below:
1. Tailor and shoe shop, a 1-story building.
  2. Storehouse for firearms, a 1-story building.
  3. Dining Room, a 1-story building.
  4. Barracks, 1-story buildings.
  5. Headquarters and classroom building, a 2-story building.

Comment: It is realized that the only item of possible value in this report is the sketch of the Naval Academy grounds. The additional information is included for any use it may have as background material.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Criminal and Economic Militia Headquarters in Plovdiv 2. State Security Headquarters in Plovdiv	DATE DISTR.	5 June 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	25X1

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The Plovdiv State Security Headquarters, a 3-story brick building about 20 meters square, has a gray dome and is located north of the square at the first intersection of Turgovska Street with a street (name not known) leading west. It is located about ten meters back from the street and has a small paved courtyard in front. The first floor is occupied by the criminal section of the Militia; the second floor by the economic section of the Militia; and the third floor by the State Security.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC						
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b. Second Class: These prisoners are serving sentences of from five to ten years and have been imprisoned for such offenses as attempting to escape to a foreign country or distributing anti-Communist publications. They are permitted to send and receive one letter, receive one 5-kilogram food parcel, and have one visitor every two months, and they may work in the prison workshops. In August 1952, about 300 prisoners in the Stara Zagora prison, including the following, were in this group:

- 1) Zhoro Tyutyundzhiev, from Stara Zagora, serving five years for attempting to escape to Yugoslavia;
- 2) Tanyu Mikhov Zapryanov, with his brother Vasil Mikhov Zapryanov, the former owner of a Khaskovo margarine factory, serving five years for distributing anti-Communist propaganda; and
- 3) Vasil Mikhov Zapryanov, with his brother Tanyu Mikhov Zapryanov, the former owner of a Khaskovo margarine factory, serving five years for distributing anti-Communist propaganda.

c. Third Class: These prisoners are serving sentences of less than five years and "have a tendency towards correctness". They are persons who have planned to escape to a foreign country, or who have aided or hidden persons guilty of a second-class offense. They may send and receive one letter, receive a 5-kilogram food parcel, and have a visitor once a month as well as work in the prison workshops. In August 1952, about 100 prisoners in Stara Zagora prison, including the following, were in this class:

- 1) Vasilka Moneva, from Byelchevo village, Chirpan Okoliya, serving three years for not having reported that her husband was harboring a partisan fighter; and
- 2) Dimitar Dolchnikov, a former Burgas gimnaziya student, serving five years for attempting to escape to Turkey.

#### Criminal Prisoners

a. First Class: These prisoners are serving sentences of more than ten years and have been imprisoned for offenses such as murder, theft, black marketeering, and embezzlement. They are permitted to send and receive one letter, receive a 3-kilogram food parcel, and have a visitor once every two months, and they may work in the prison workshops and in the Rakovski (Dimitrovgrad) mines. Those working in the mines may receive a 5-kilogram rather than a 3-kilogram food parcel. In August 1952 there were about 60 men in this class in the Stara Zagora prison.

b. Second and Third Classes: not described.

2. All newly-arrived prisoners in both the Burgas and the Stara Zagora prisons are thoroughly searched; all documents and sharp instruments are taken away from them but they may retain clothing, personal effects, and money.
3. In November 1952, Krasovski (fnu) and Syakolov (fnu) were doctors at the Burgas prison.

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